Businces Notices.

New first-class Hotel in the City of Rochester —The "Oshura Hotel" is new, spaclous beautifully stranged, and well elimated on the highest ground in the city. It is one of the quietest, nestest, best worlished and most comfortable Hotels in the United States, for Families as well as for single Travelers, the strength of Raulies as well as for single Travelers, the strength of Raulies as well as for single Travelers, and others, is respectfully invited to this house. Omnibuses waiting on arrival of all trains.

D. T. Walberdon, "Rochester, Declaration," Rochester, Rochester, Aug. 19, 1906.

LORIN BROOKS & SON, ESTABLISHED 1829. The original Encours, so long colebrated for the manufactu-of fice Dress Hoors, Smokis and Garrens fact No 100 Fultor at., opposite Character.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

H C SPALDING, No. 30 Plati-st.

Port-Office eddress, Box No. 3 600. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

> Are almost noiseless in their operations. Are much better, and therefore worth more Are perfectly simple, and easily kept in order Are cheaper, because they ears more money.
>
> Are just the Machine for every family.
>
> I M Strokk & Co.,

No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

CELESRATED NOISELESS FAMILY BEWING-MACHINES, AT REDUCED PRICES Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway. Will return to No. 485 to a few weeks.

ATWATER'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-THREAD \$25

narket, or money refunded. N. B. - Price Ernucen to \$50.

THE WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE has a rically established its reputation as the best Family Machine extant. The singular simplicity and beauty of its mechanism is attended by the fact, that while it is colories in its operation, it is competent to make at least 4, 100 extendes a colorie with unerring accuracy. Price \$30. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

No. 504 Broadway, opposite St. Nichoias Hotel.

Principal Office No. 715 Chestoutest. Paleadelphia.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SIRUP,

the infant. PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Sold by all Drugglets, 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar at.

RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & Co'S RADI-cat Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for various webs, Suppositing and Shouldes Bracks. Instruments for deformities made to roder. No. 2 Versy et., Astor House, N. Y. Ledler' private rooms and female attendants.

CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS .- This remedy

HOMES FOR ALL.-The AMERICAN EMIGRANT AD AND HOMESTARD COMPANY (INCOPPORTED by the State of New York, vill sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms in quantities as desired, Homesteed Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing binersis, Cannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginta, Misseuri, &c.

ELBIOT'S NEW GROUPS at BECKEL BROS., No. 19 John et., up stairs.

MERRICHAUM PIPES,

Manufactured expressly for the London Crobs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and fresh importation just received and Tomes, Son & Malvain,

By Tomes, Son & Malvain, New-York.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

Corner of Broadway and Broome st., N. Y.

PHES! PHES!! PHES!!!

WHAT IS 17! HOW CORED!

Thousends of persons have Pies—wifer for years with the discase—yet few how what it is, or how it is cand. Every case of Pies, whether manifested in the form of external numers, frequent bleedings, or in violent litching and irritation, depends on solidally upon congestion of the abnorman's remon checklish upon congestion of the abnorman's remon checklish upon congestion of the abnorman's remon checklish upon congestion of the violes, formation of timens, bemortnages, pain and suffering; and the discase can only be foundamentally enred by medicities which taken internally, relieve the abnormanic vector conception. Hence, outments, washes, and even injections are as ineffectival.

HUMPHERY'S HOMEOFATHIC PLE SECURIC A simple sugar Pill, taken three of four times per cay curve the discase by ouring the condition upon which the discase depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obtained coases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 30 curva abox.

N. B.—A foll set of HUMPHERY'S HOMEOFATHIC SPECIFICS with Book of Directions and 20 Romodies, in large 3-drachm vials, and merocco case, \$5; do in plain case, \$4; family case of 18 box a and book. \$2.

The Remedies, by the single box or foll case, sent to any address by mail or express, tree of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DIF HUMPHERY & Co.

N. B.—A foll set of the First Piese of the price. Address by mail or express, tree of charge, on receipt of the price. Address.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WHIS AND TOUPEES.

GLASS SHADES!

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,

DR. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD —A certain Remery for Consumption, Liver Compisites, Dyspepsia, Over-ties, General Lebelty, Nervota Prestration, Loss of Sleep, and Male and Feun's Weatnesses. \$1 per bitte. Send for a cir-cular Henny R. Churkin & Co., Druggists, No. 36 Maiden-late, N. Y.

her unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a chirm. No shruking or turning up behild. BATCHELOU'S HAR DIVE, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Applied at the Factory, No. 283 Broadway, opposite the Park. POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten cents) for SALE

The Nursery stakes, also run for on Friday, were

New-York Daily Tribune.

Our friends in Gaicago can obtain The Tribens of J. C. Mc. Nally & Co., and of Norris & Hydr.

was held last evening. A committee was appointed to take action in the matter of the recep tion of the Mayor and Common Council of Richmond, who are expected to arrive to-morrow, usder the escort of the Richmond Grays An attempt was made, based upon a report of the Com mittee of the Fire Department, to put the steam fire engines out of use. The proposition was practically voted down by a recommitment of the report.

noteworthy. From Central America we have further and interesting accounts of the Chiriqui golddiggings, so called. Bogots was agitated by politi a revolutionary movement, which would appear to the West brought nearly \$2,000,000 in specie.

A passenger by the Star of the West informs us when she will send two Republican Senators to Washington, but because it heralds the downfall of a set of unprincipled demagogues, was have too long cursed Oregon.

THE FRENCH DISARMAMENT.

The autouncement of Napoleon III., in his Moniteur, that he is about to reduce his land and sea forces to a peace footing, might appear of little value with the fact before us that, on the very outset of the war, the same potentate, in the same Moniteur, solemply declared that since 1856 his land and sea forces had never been put on a war footing. His purpose, by a clever paragraph in his official organ, to suddenly avert the navai and military armaments of England, is too transparent to be disputed. However, it would be a great mistake to regard the announcement in the Moniteur as a mere trick. His sincerity is a matter of compulsion; he does simply what he cannot help

that the terms on which the "Savior of Society far more perilous than that of the Crimea. Compared with the adventure of the Rhine, or the still remoter adventure, the invasion of England, both of which are undoubtedly cherished in the mind of Napoleon III. and the passions of the more thought less among his subjects, this war in Italy may ap-

pear mere child's play. However, it will be some time before these new enterprises are set on foot. Between the Crimean and the Italian war there was a pause of four years; but it is not likely that so long a respite can sgain intervene, while Louis Napoleon lives and rules. The fatal necessity under which he holds his power will come back upon him in shorter and shorter periods. The appetite of the army, and the very degradation which he enforces upon the people, will compel him to the next step more speedily than he was compelled to the last. War is the condition on which he keeps the throne, though, as he is after all only a counterfeit Bonaparte, it is likely always to be a barren war, waged on false pretexts, lavish of blood and treasure, and fruitless in benefits to his subjects. Such was the Crimean war; such is that new concluded. On such terms only can France enjoy the advantage of being appropriated by this man. She must, as it were, forever reenact the days of December; only the scene of destruction is removed from the Boulevards of Paris to the plains of Lombardy, or the Crimean Chersonese; and the dwarfed descendants

COTTON AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. The continued high price of Cotton, while matter of surprise on this side of the water, is the cause of grave alarm on the other. England is especially observant of the fact. Up to July 25, she took \$97,000,000 of our last crop, while all other foreign countries took but \$82,000,000. Hence the continuous efforts of ter people to multiply the sources of supply. The time was when much of this effort was the offspring of what was considered by her statesp en to be a political necessity. It was considered indispensable that British industry should be made independent of American cotton fields. Cotemporaneous with this, a strong desire was felt to break down American Slavery by making its continuance no longer profitable. To this end, the halfpenny a day labor of India was invoked; but, though seed and superintendence from this country were sept th ther, the effort to improve the stort staple of India failed, the long-staple seed depreciated into a short-staple wool, the natives refused to abandon their time-hounted tools for those of mod ern improvement, and the costly experiment was abandoned. Since this event, a portion of the animating impulse has subsided. The desire to bresk down Stavery here has absted in prominency, and been overshadowed by the organices of manufacturing necessity. More Cotton is called for by English mill owners, because the consumption of the world demands it. Like iron, its uses are multiplied daily. Half the silks which come to this country are ingeniously adulterated with cotton. while the old-fashioned article of pure linen has almost whotly disappeared. The Irish and Ameri can flex culture has dwindled away, depopulating whole districts of country, to the aggrandizement of the towns. Cotton has superseded flax, and if the sophistication of fabrics is to go on, the silk growers of Italy will in time cease to be troubled by worms. The British manufacturers have made up their

minds that the consumption of cotton is out-

stripping its production. It is already apparent

that last year's crop of 3,700,000 bales is not large enough, and that for this year 4 000,000 will not be too many. The continued high price alarms and disheartens them. It has bad the same effect here. Many of our cotton-mills have stopped from this cause. Had we possession of our own market, they could all live. But our policy looks to having but a single market at Manchester. Yet Manchester consumes no American flour; and the men of this country who produce it continue to vote for a policy which opens our market for everything which foreigners produce, and closes their's to whatever surplus the same men may have to sell. The British having measureaby ceased their efforts to supersede American cotton as the prop of American Slavery, it is now intimated in their recent journals that they do not seek even to emancipate themselves from their dangerous dependence on ue for a supply. Give them bales enough, slave or free-grown and they are content. Yet, while conceding this much to the exigencies of their position, they are compassing the earth to increase the supply. No subject is more elaborately canvassed in England than this. One expedient after another is debated or adopted. India has not been given up. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have petitioned the Government to encourage certain proposals for the pavigation of the Indian rivers, which would greatly cheapen the transport of interiorgrown cotton to the coast. British mill owners throughout the Kingdom have associated together to promote any measure calculated to increase the supply, and have provided large funds for the purpose. They scout the idea that the earth contains but one cotton country, and that the enslavement of one people to secure the comfortable clothing of another is a divine sequence. African rivers are at this moment being penetrated to their upper waters by an expedition whose object it is to estabish commercial relations with the natives, and to assure them of a market for all the cotton they may produce. Lord Palmerston pronounced these cot-" of India," and declared that their export of this article would in a few years be far more valuable than that of all the world beside, this country alone excepted. Livingstone says that Angola, if it had been in the hands of Englishmen, would have produced, its size considered, more cotton and sugar than all our Slave States. Field labor there is two pence a day, but if paid for in calico, the usual currency, it would cost but a penny. This cotton i in every respect fully equal to American, and has been grown by the natives in immense quant ties from time immemorial. American seed sent out from England, has produced a staple of the finest quality. Gins have been furnished to the natives at low prices to enable them to clean the staple, purchasing-stations have been established at various points, new ones are being located, and the growers ask only to be guaranteed a market, and they will raise an almost unlimited supply. The cotton thus produced in Africa has been received in annually increasing quantities in England, at a cost so low as to make it a desirable acquisition. and has been worked into varns not inferior to the best produced from our own. This chespness and success are giving a prodigious impulse to British effort, popular and official, to insure a national supply.

The necessities of the American grower are equally urgent with those of the manufacturer abroad. While the latter calls for more cotton, the former demands more labor. His present enormous gains do not satisfy his appetite for wealth, and he must have more. While the British manufacturer merely seeks to set the idle us tives to work on the spot where they were born, and to pay them the wages they ask, the halfchrystallized civilization of the American slaveholder determines to steal them and compel them to labor under the appliance of the plantation lash. It is true that with plenty of hard work they throw in plenty of the Gospel, but only because the Gospel is chesp. And this is the humanizing panacea to be administered tacitly if not openly by the next Democratic President. The world wants cottontherefore reopen the slave trade. As if the horrors of the domestic infamy were not black enough, the moral sense of all Christendom must be outraged to minister to the lust for gold in one, and a lust for power in the other.

The great Mitchel mystery is at last cleared up, or rather it is deepened and darkened. Mr Mitchel has certainly sold out his journal, in order to leave the country; [but as he himself says in his explanatory letter to Mr. L. W. Spratt of Charleston-the philosopher of the new African slave trade-it is "a step which cannot at present "be fully accounted for " Meanwhile it is a satisfaction to know, amid all the doubt in which we of the great revolution, instead of murdering their | see plunged by this ambiguous statement, that the

own countrymen, are employed in killing people of f mily of Mr Mitchel will still lies in the United Steres. "The individual disappears, the race sur-

> any offenses he may have committed. He may have been somewhat peremptory and harsh in dealing with Southern opponents, but he is every day more satisfied that he was right in the main. But, as for the precise line of American politics which he has pursued, he desires the world to understand that it has been prompted and governed by Spratt more than by any other personal influence- a revelation which throws a heavy responsibility on Spratt's shoulders. At the same time, be does not wish to deny that he has met, even from opponents at the South, with consideration, respect and forbearance. For the North he cares not. Apparently no community in which free white men form the greater proportion of the population, can have any interest for the Mitchelian mind. But we must be allowed

> a single quotation: "Well, then, my dear Spratt, I vanish from South-"Well, then, my dear Spratt, I vanish from Southern and Northern polities. The Dred Scott decision must take care of itself for a time. Squarter covereignty and every sort of philanthropy, and the spirit of the age, and, in short, all forms of blatherum-kite, will have one enemy the less. I leave at an exciting moment, and could bave loved to witness your approaching battle of Charleston. Indeed, I feel in

We will simply say, in conclusion, that if Mr. Mitchel has really cone not to Europe, but to Africa for a cargo of slaves, as is most probably the case, he would have exhibited more of the chivalric gallentry of an Irish gentleman and a slave-master by boldly aunouncing the fact, and not seeking to hide it as if it were something to be ashamed of. and done in sneaking secrecy

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug 11, 1859. The reason given by the Hon. John C Rives for fitting up a Congressional printing-office is, that the Committee on Binding required him to make a written bid, but subsequently received a verbal bid from Mr. Wendell of three mills under. This he has published in The Globe, and he asserts that one of the Committee was ready to indorse the statement before the House.

There is no doubt that Mr. Walker has recently assured his friends of his intention to make another descent upon Nicaragua.

To the Associated Press

Washinsonos, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1869.

The Chevaller P. Massone, Charge d'Affaires of bis Sictian Majesty, has presented his credentials in that character to the Secretary of State; and Mr. Edward Blordeel yesterday delivered his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordicary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Belgians to this Government.

The Debystes representing the ratroads on the South-Western or Middle route be ween Washington and New Orlen's, commenced their session here to-day. Their business is with reference to the Fransportation

Their business is with reference to the Transportation of the great mail from Portland, Me., to New-Oricans of the great mail from Pottland, Mc., to New Orlean, and to agree upon a joint bid for the performance of the same. As the O ange and Alexandria radioad to Lyuchburg and the remaining part of the Mississeppi Central Railr ad will be incished by the 1-2 of January, at which time the next contract is to take effect, these Delegates confidently say they will be able to earl the mais between New Orleans and New York in thre

the mais between New Oriesns and New York in three and a hair days. Another object of the present meeting is to make uniform arrangements concerning the general passenger and for the business.

The National Teachers Association in session here, have elected J. W. Bulkly of Brooklyn, N. Y., President for the ensuing year, and decided to publish a northly periodical in furtherance of the cause of Education. This afternoon the delication best and the first periodical in furtherance of the cause of Education.

The Yacht Cruise.

Special Dispatch to The N. V. Tribune. Newscort, Thursday, August 11, 1859.

The regatta to-day was a slow affair. The distance was forty miles, the wind light; good for little yachts, but not enough for big ones. Only twelve entered.

72. 1
Schooners of first class—Madgie, Favorita and Zing
Schooners of second class—Reatless and Widgeon.
No first-class shops.
Of the second class shops—Plover and Escurt.
Of the remaind class shops—Plover and Escurt.
Of the remainders and Alpha.

Of the second class of the Control of the State of Alpha.

The Madgie, owned by R. F. Leper, Philadelphia, took the poize of her class. The Restless, owned by G. W. Thatcher, of New-York, took the prize of second-class schooners. The Plover, C. P. Williams, Storington, took the prize of second-class sloops, and the Narragansett, owned by H. Bedlow, of New-

rt the prize of third-class sloops. We leave for New-Bedford at ten o'cleak to-mor-

Later from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thurstey, Aug. 11, 1859. Campeachy dates of the Sto inst. are received. The war of races in Yucatan continued unabated. The Indians held Ichmul and Peto, and were threatening general depredations.

Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 11, 18.

The Convention discussed and amended the resolu ions submitted yesterday, and tuen a topt-d them. A Standing Committee for the State at large was

Toe Convention then, after passing three additional essittions, adjourned sine die

The next me-ting is to be determined upon by the Standing Committee.

Three Young Girls Drowned.

STOCKERIDGE, Mass., Aug. 11, 1859.
Two pieces of Dr. Train of Sheffield, aged seven and nine years, and a daughter of James Bradford, erq aged twelve years, were drowned in Sheffield, Mass., yesterday, in a little cove where they were The names of the nieces of Dr. Tra Mary and Gertrude Lemist. They resided in Med-

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati-Loss \$170,000.

Ciscissari, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859. At about 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the wholesale liquor store of S. S. Boyle, which was entirely destroyed: the loss thereon is about \$100,000; panred for \$50,000. The fire extended to the warehouse occupied by S.

N. Pike, wholesale liquor dealer, and Crane, Breed & Co., meta lie burial case manufacturers, which was partially destroyed. The loss of the former is \$30,000; insured for \$10,000. Messrs. Crane, Breed & Co.'s loss is about \$40 000. P. M.-The lesses by the fire this morning are as

follows: Boyle & Co., \$150,000; insured \$75,000. Crane, Breed & Co., and Barstow, Breed & Co., \$20,000; fully insured. G. Henshaw, furniture manufactory, \$10,000; fully insured. The rectifying house of S. N. Pike was almost wholly destroyed; loss \$20,000; issured probably \$10,000. Several firemen were injured by the falling of walls.

exhausted; but for this the destruction of property would have been less. The whole Steam Fire Department were on duty, and water had to be conveyed for the distance of half

During the fire, the water in the cisterns became

The origin of the fire is unknown.

New-Jersey Politics

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859. At the Democratic Primary Ward meet ugs, held here this evening, to elect celegates to the Gubernatorial Convention which meets next month, nearly all are favorable to Gen. E. V. R. Wright. In a few Wards only slight diversions existed.

The Sault St. Marie Canal. Destroit, Teursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

It has been officially determined not to close the Soult St. Marie Canal for repairs, as contemplated, during the present season of navigation.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thorsday, Ang. 11, 1819.

The decrease in the Canal toils for the first week of August, as compared with the same week last year, is \$18,404. The decrease since the opening of the Canal, as compared with 1858, is \$18,404.

The Late Horace Mann.

The Late Horace Mann.

Boston, Thursday, August II, 1859.
The friends of the late Hot. Horace Mann held a meeting to-day at the rooms of the American Univarian Association. George B. Emerson, Treasurer of the Board of Education presided.

Remails enlegistic of the decessed were made by the Hon. Linus B. Comins, the Hon. Henry Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Garnett, the Rev. Mr. Waterston, Prof. Barger of Antioch College, and others in which the labers of Mr. Mann in the cause of education were appropriately and feelingly allusted to.

The following Committee was appointed to carry out a resolve of the meeting to creek a suitable monument to his memory at Mount Aubere: Hon. Jonah Quincy, Sammel G. Howe, George S. Bootwelt, George B. Emerson, Prof. Cooby, and the Rev. Messrs. E. E. Hale, E. Edmunes, and R. G. Wallon.

It was stated that a fund of \$20,000 had already been invested for the benefit of Mr. Mann's children.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Aug II, 6 p. m.—Flours demand fair, but market teneing downware, without quesable change in prices: sales 1,400 bils at \$3.75 \$4.60 State, from standard Spring Wheat; \$4.50 for good extra Illinois; \$4.50 \$4.50 \$4.75 for extra Wisconsider, \$5.64 \$5.25 for extra Michigan, Indians and Ohio. Wisconsider, \$5.64 \$5.25 for extra Michigan, Indians and Ohio. Wisconsider, which is the first white do.; \$1.30 \$4.50 for choice white Kentocky. Cons. \$6. lower, sales 12.000 bils. No. 1 Illinois, at \$7.20, coher space, quiet. Whitsky steady, sales 50 bils. at \$40. Lake Imports; \$3.000 bils. Pricer; \$2.000 bils. Four; \$6.00 bils. Cons. Cons. Exports; 1,400 bils. Four; \$6.00 bils. Cons. Cons. Exports; 1,400 bils. Four; \$6.00 bils. Wheat; \$6.00 bils. Corn. \$500 bils. Wheat; \$6.00 bils. \$600 Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

to can 400 bolts. Front, 54,000 bosh. Wheat, 32,000 bosh. Corn Suitasyn's II 600 bosh. Wheat New Chillary, Aug. 10.—The advices by the Arabia had no effect upon out Corton market. The sales to-day were only 243 bolts, of which I boles of the new crop sold at 12c. Fagitant's

to Liverpool. 3d.

Fill article 11. Aug. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat we way, White, \$1.420 \$1.45 Red. \$1.300 \$1.300 \$1.300 \$1.000

SCIENCE AT SPRINGFIELD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The members of the Association for the Advance ment of Science seem to linger, as by some common consent, for a few hours about the place where they have spent a week so pleasantly; not unwilling to wait for trains starting, taking them home at more convenient hours. It is conceded that there has never been a more harmonious meeting than the present since the organization of the Society. Nor has this arisen from any want of new opinions and positive additions to knowledge. The Association challenges us, by its title, to ask after each meeting what has been done that has positively advanced science? that has either settled any point definitively and put it forever among the things knowh, or has given us reasonable hope of leading to such a result? And this question need not at this time wait long for a reply. Not to mention many smaller matters, there are three or four great subjects upon which a distinct light has been thrown within the last week, from the labors of the learned men who are taking leave of each other around me as I write.

The third paper entered on the register was by Prof. Bache, containing the results of a masterly discussion of five years' observation on the magnetic needle, made at Girard College, showing unmistakably that the connection between the terrestrial megnetism and the solar spots is not imaginary but is real and measurable. A paper afterward entered by Prof Peirce, revising and greatly enlarging the methods of Olberts and Bessal, showed from a rigid discussion of both European and American observations on Donati's comet that the sun's electric repulsion was the cause which drives out the semet's tail, and that the luminous envelope oscillates magnet like under the solar force. A conclusion, less pleasing to nervous persons, was also reached, that the nucleus of the comet, though small, is as heavy as iron, so that instead of calming our fears of a collision, by insisting that the comet is as light as moonshine, we must either resort to the theory of probabilities, and show how small a target this little terrestrial ball presents, er else place our trust in the wisdom and goodness with which all the movements of the planets are prearranged.

The discussion by Mr. Schott of Dr. Kane's observations at Rensselser Harbor gave new, unexpected, but positive testimony in tavor of the existence of an open polar sea. And in respect to temperature, Prof. Peirce's remorseless figures disposed effectually of several theories concerning the charge of temperature in the geologic periods, showing that it could neither arise from the radiation of internal heat nor from the drifting of the solar system toward or from stars of peculiar hottess or coldness.

Mr Henry J. Clark, a pupil of Agassiz, gave also a disastrous shot to the theory of equivocal or spontaneous generation, whose advocates both within and without the circle charmed by the Vestiges of Creation resist so steadfastly the Aristotelian dictum-Omne animal ex oro. Mr. Clark shows that the cells of decaying animal matter similate, in the process of decay, animal forms and life so well that many genera and species of infusoria have been erroneously described when the learned microscopist was only looking at dead muscular fiber. We of the unscientific world must remember not to pin our faith upon the word of a single man, of however high character, since be is liable to error. It is only those points in science which are confirmed by the consent of different men of ability that we may consider as fixed. When the scientific fraternity in any particular science have united in acknowledging the truth of a position taken by one of their own number, we may be assured that it is true. As long as there is the least ground of debate, the natural human infirmity, which clings even to scientific men, must bring out depial and controversy; and when there is no controversy, it must be because there is no ground on which to found a reasonable doubt. I might mention, also, as proof that this meet-

ing has actually been for the advancement of science, the papers of Prof Henry on Meteorology, of Prof. Whitney on Hindoo Astronomy, of Prof. Le Conte on the Correlation of Forces, and of several gentlemen in the departments of Chemistry and Geology. Nor were the pure Mathematic, the first and oldest of sciences, left without contributions; not to speak of the special problems of interest by Messrs. Safford, Newton, Eastwood, and others, a modest young man from Cambridge, Mr. | inches in length. The cut was slight, and was co-

Wm. Watson, presented a new system of coordinates for treating place curves, which promises exceedingly well It is indeed wonderful that in this pineteenth century so many new methods and new results should be obtained in a science when seemed to be almost perfected three centuries before our era.

I have been, since writing the last sentence, on a visit to the celebrated manufactory of Mr. Ames at Chicopee, where in addition to the exquisite swords, elegant plated ware, and bronze castings, for which the name of Ames is celebrated, we saw target-firing with the newly-invented cannon ball for rifled cannon. The Hon. C. T. James, the investor. explained to us the great advantages of his ball, in precision of aim, in the immense distance to which it is propelled, and in the weight of a ball thrown by a gun of given size, as well as in minor points. The peculiarity of the ball consists in its never touching the cannon after the charge is fired, a self-adjusting wad of lead and canvas taking all he bearing.

By the way, I see that by some accident to-day's last evening on motion of Prof. Bache, of congrate. ation and of hope that Prof. Silliman, who bas cen present at some of the meetings, may add many happy years to the eighty which he comleted in such vigor on Monday last.

PERSONAL.

-Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is very much improved in health, and he is row at Knebworth, dispensing hospitalities in his fine old mansion, which he has fitted up till it is a veritable romance in brick. There are stories of the brilliant Baronet got up, a la Velasquer, in slashed velvet and sombrero, astonishing the Esses rustics, on a white Spanish jennet, with andulasias trappings.

-" M. Pietri, formely Prefect of Police in Paris," says the Siecle, "is daily expected home from Italy, It was he, it is said, who induced Kossuth to relia quish his projects. It appears that Piedmont is in clined to retain in its service part of the Hungarian volunteers, who would form a foreign regiment."

-Napoleon has not been seen in Paris since his retorn from the war, but the news has been sent to the Journal du Harrethat he no lorger wears the points of his nu-tache turned up and stiffened with Hungarian pemacum, but allows them to curve downward, as they did before his marriage. Some imaginative persons suggest that this signifies an intention to relirquish a pursuit for military bonors for the futere. It is also said that his complexion is much bronzed naturally by exposure to the sun, and his countenance wears also a care-worn, anxious look.

-Mr. Hume, the famous spirit-rapping medicu, says The Medical Times, has Is ely rather put his foot into it at Paris. At one of his séances, one of the guests, a particularly active individual made a sudden grab at the spirit, which was tickling his leg, and, beheld, he found Mr. Hume's foot in his hand. On another occasion, a child's glove was found lying on the floor when the furniture was being put to rights

-The City of Paris has just bestowed on Langtine, with the consent of the Government, the house so long talked of at the Petite Muette, in the Bois da Boulogue. The house is delightfully situated, screened from the north wind, and shaded from the southers sun. It is already, indeed, a favorite resort for those who are compelled to faint and swelter in Paris during the bot Summer.

-Count Cayour has at last left Turin for his country seat, whence he will soon proceed to Switzerland.

-The Republican Representative of Oregon, David Logan, esq , says The Chicago Press, is a son of the Hon. S. T. Legan of Springfield, Ill. He has been a resident of Oregon for ten years or more, and has in that time, as this election shows, made himself a man

-Wendell Phillips has written a long and severe etter to Cuief-Justice Shaw and President Walker of Harvard for being present at the public dinner to Morphy at the Revere House, a place where liquor is sold in direct hostility to the law.

-Julius Korn, editor of The San Francisco Demo. krat, a German paper, and Kirk Anderson, late e liter f The Valley Tan, the Gentile paper at Salt Lake City, were among the passengers by the Star of the

CHIVALRY AT THE THEATER.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Charles Parish, of the firm of Catlin, Leavett & Co., merchants doing business in this city, visited Niblo's Theater, and while there, conducted himself in a disorderly manner. The ouse was very crowded, and Parish being unable to obtain a seat on the sofas, procured a bench or stool and stationed himself in the center sisle. The usher politely informed him that he could not remain there. whereupon Mr. Parish became indignant, and reolied that he was a Southerner, and would sit where be 'd-d pleased." The usher remonstrated with him, but finding remonstrance useless, took the stool away. In a few moments after, Parish having procured another stand resumed his position in the aisle, and when spoken to a second time evineed a disposition to create a disturbance. Special Officer O Brien was called upon to arrest Parish, which he did, though not without great trouble. While on the way to the Fourteenth Ward Station-House, the prisoner was very turbulent, and several times cried out "Southerners to the rescue"—" Will you see one of your kind treated like a dog." No attempt to resue the prisoner was however made, and he was finally odged in the Station-House, where Officer O'Bries

preferred a charge against him of disorderly conduct. Through the intervention of the prisoner's friends, the services of Alderman Tuomey upon the Beach were procured. Court was opened, and Mr. Parish discharged, as the officer did not come to press the complaint.

Last night Mr. Parish again made his appearance t Niblo's, but this time succeeded in obtaining a comfortable seat. On one side of him was seated a friend, and on the other two young ladies, in company with their father, and a Mr. George Dashiel of Memphis, Tenn. During the performance, Parish amused himself by writing little billets and slipping them into the hand and lap of the young lady who sat immediately next to him. She took no notice d insults, and as often as they were renewed, she threw the notes upon the floor without reading them. Several times she was about telling her father and Mr. Dashiel concerning the impertinence of Parish, but fearing a disturbance, hesitated to do so. The performance at length closed, and Parish followed the party out of the theater, and as they were eater ing the Metropolitan Hotel, he stepped up and caught hold of the dress of one of the ladies, giving it a vielent jerk. She burst into tears, and was conducted to the parlor, where, after some hesitation, she told all the insults that had been offered her, and gave a de scription of Parish.

Mr. Dashiel and the father of the young ladies & once repaired to the office of the Hotel, where they found Parish. Mr. D. stepped up to bim, and telling him that he grossly insulted a lady who was in his company at Niblo's, struck him over the head with his fist. Before Parish could recover himself, Mr. D. laid him flat upon the floor. Capt, Williamson, Capt. Leonard and Sergeant Brackett hearing the noise rushed into the house, and put an end to the disturb ance by taking both the parties to the Fourteent

Ward Station-House. Mr. Parish presented a pitiable spectacle, his face being covered with blood, which had flowed from cut just above his forehead. A surgeon was soon hard, and dressed the wourd, which was about to

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPERS

THE TURE-AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND,-It appears from the Liverpool papers of Saturday, 30t , that Mr. Ten Brocck's American horse, Starke, (the winner of the Goodwood stakes), was the victor in the race for the Bentinck Memorial stakes, valued at one thousand sovereigns. Fifteen horses ran, and Prioress was third. Mr. Ten Broeck is reported to have won £25,000 by his horse beating

the field for the Goodwood stakes. wen by Mr. Ten Brocck's two-year old Umpire, by

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1859.

A special session of the Board of Aidermen

By the steamships North Star and Star of the West, which arrived from Aspinwall yesterday, we have San Francisco journals and letters to the 20th ult, which, however, contain nothing specially cal disturbances. In Carthegena there had been bave been temporarily successful. The Star of

that Mr. DAVID LOGAN is surely elected to Congress from Oregon, Coos and Curry Counties, from which we have no complete returns, having made his majority 81. The authority for this statement is a letter from Mr. Logan himself. The Hon. Joe Lane, with the Hon. Delazon Smith's assistance, and the sid, personal and pecuniary, of the Administration did their utmost to defeat Mr. Legan, and to elect Lansing Stout who is said to have been, not long ago, a so-called Know-Nothing, and to have been imported from California, especially to serve the Hon. Joe Lane's Senatorial and Presidential aspirations. This result is highly gratifying, not only because it gives the second Pacific State a Republican representative in the first Congress in which she is represented as a State, and indicates that the day is not distant

After the conclusion of the treaty of Villafnancs, it was indispensable for Louis Napoleon to reduce his military and sea forces to dimensions consistent with a peace budget. The Italian adventure had cost France about \$200,000,000, and 60,000 men of the very elite of her army, without gaining for her anything beyond some military glory of a rather doubtful character. To back the disappointment of an unpepular peace with the continuance of war taxes would be a very dangerous experiment To rush periodically beyond the frontiers of France, and to dispel civil disaffection by the excitement of warbke exploits, is one of the vital conditions of the restored Empire. To assume the attitude of the savior of France from a general European struggle, after having carried her to its very confines is another condition of life for the Man of December. After the forced interruption by war of industrial and commercial pursuits, peace, on whatever terms, appears not only as a blessing, but has also the charm of novelty. The tedium that renders peace burdensome under the monotonous rule of the Zouave and the spy is changed for lively sensations of pleasure after the scene has been diversified by war. The intense feeling of humiliation that must weigh upon the French mind, whenever it ponders the confiscation of a people by an adventurer without character, though not without curning, has for the time been untigated by the spectacle of foreign nations and foreign potentates submitting, if not in fact, at least in appearance, to the same superior sway. Production violently curtailed, now, by the law of elasticity, receives a new start: business transactions all at once broken off, are resumed with redoubled ardor; speculation suddenly paralyzed, soars higher than before. Thus a peace following in the track of a Napoleonic war, again secures to the dynasty a respite of life for which the violation of peace was just before indispensable. Of course, after a certain interval of time the old dissolvents will again tend to produce a war. The essential antagonism between civil society and the coup d'état will revive; and, after the juternal strife has again reached a certain degree of intensity, a new warlike interlude will be recurred to as the only practicable safety-valve. It is evident has to save himself, must gradually become more and more dangerous. The adventure of Italy was

" Tires In parting from his friend Spratt, Mr. Mitchell naturally indulges an emotion, and asks pardon for

proaching battle of Charleston. Indeed, I feel in some degree as f I were quitting an important post— more important, perhaps, in my own eyes than in takes of others. Nevertheless, is quitting it just at this mement, and for that stormy Europe, I expect that the readers of our paper will not only hold me ex-cused, but will pray for me."

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From Washington.